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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/771,889	02/04/2004	Mikko Rinne	037145-0701	3881
30542 7590 01/23/2007 FOLEY & LARDNER LLP P.O. BOX 80278 SAN DIEGO, CA 92138-0278			EXAMINER BALAOING, ARIEL A	
			ART UNIT 2617	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE			MAIL DATE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/771,889

Applicant(s)

RINNE ET AL.

Examiner

Ariel Balaoing

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/07/2006 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-29 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. Claims 1, 3-7, 9-13, 16-18, 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MCGOVERN et al (US 2002/0142777 A1) in view of DENT (US 5,668,637) and further in view of FARBER et al (US 2005/0232232 A1).

Regarding claim 1, MCGOVERN discloses a method for decreasing required radio spectrum in a communication system using variable bandwidth, the method comprising: dividing radio frequencies of the communication system into a wideband channel radio frequency and narrowband channel radio frequencies (paragraph 11, 12); and communicating user data using both the wideband channel radio frequency and the narrowband channel radio frequencies (paragraph 11, 12, 21, 27, 28). However,

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MCGOVERN does not expressly disclose wherein the narrowband channel radio frequencies are used for communicating user data when a device involved in the communication is located in cell boundary regions. DENT discloses wherein the narrowband channel radio frequencies are used for communicating user data when a device involved in the communication is located in cell boundary regions (col. 8, line 7-28; col. 9, line 9-40). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify MCGOVERN to include the use of narrowband frequencies when a device communication is located in cell boundary regions, as taught by DENT, since DENT state col. 9, line 31-40 that such a modification would improve soft handover in a mobile communication setting. Although the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT disclose the use of both narrowband and wideband frequencies, the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT does not expressly disclose wherein the wideband channel radio frequency is used for communicating user data when a device involved in the communication is not located in a cell boundary region. FARBER discloses wherein the wideband channel radio frequency is used for communicating user data when a device involved in the communication is not located in a cell boundary region (paragraph 17 and 18; communication between two terminals can be actively switched between narrowband and wideband communication. As with all radio communication systems, this is achievable for all regions of a cell). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT to include the use of wideband channel radio frequencies when a mobile terminal is not located in a cell

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boundary region, as taught by FARBER, since FARBER states that the use of wideband frequencies is preferable to narrowband since wideband frequencies provide a greater data rate than narrowband frequencies.

Regarding claim 3, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein at least in some cells of the communication system both the narrowband channel radio frequencies and the wideband channel radio frequency are allocated so that the narrowband channel radio frequencies are used to extend cell range (paragraph 22, 23).

Regarding claim 4, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the narrowband channel radio frequencies are divided among adjacent communication cells in such a way that adjacent cells are using different narrowband channel radio frequencies (paragraph 22, 23).

Regarding claim 5, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the narrowband channel radio frequencies are located outside the wideband channel (paragraph 13; wideband and narrowband channels are provided using the entire bandwidth available, with wideband and narrowband channels available together).

Regarding claim 6, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the

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narrowband channel multiple access method incorporates spreading as a means to implement spectrum sharing between adjacent cells (paragraph 3, 13, 22, 23).

Regarding claim 7, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the narrowband channel radio frequencies are located inside the wideband channel radio frequency (paragraph 13, 22).

Regarding claim 9, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses further comprising transmission of communication scheduling information using a narrowband channel radio frequency (paragraph 20-22).

Regarding claim 10, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein scheduling information includes terminal identity for a terminal that will use a channel (paragraph 20-22).

Regarding claim 11, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein use of the wideband channel radio frequency is coordinated (paragraph 21-23).

Regarding claim 12, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the narrowband channel radio frequencies are assigned to different communication cells (paragraph 22-23).

Regarding claim 13, MCGOVERN further discloses a wireless communication system using variable bandwidth to increase re-use of frequency channels in the wireless communication system, the system comprising: a mobile station having a receiver and a transmitter (paragraph 17), the receiver and transmitter being configured to adaptively sample frequency and bandwidth (paragraph 27); and a base station having a receiver and a transmitter, the receiver and transmitter being configured to adaptively sample frequency and bandwidth (paragraph 21, 22), wherein communication between the mobile station and the base station occurs utilizing at least two different frequency carrier bandwidths: narrowband and wideband (paragraph 14, 15). However, MCGOVERN does not expressly disclose wherein narrowband frequency carrier bandwidths are used in communication between the mobile station and the base station when the mobile station is located in the vicinity of a cell boundary. DENT discloses wherein narrowband frequency carrier bandwidths are used in communication between the mobile station and the base station when the mobile station is located in the vicinity of a cell boundary (col. 8, line 7-28; col. 9, line 9-40). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify MCGOVERN to include the use of narrowband frequencies when a device communication is located in cell boundary regions, as taught by DENT, since DENT state col. 9, line 31-40 that such a modification would improve soft handover in a mobile communication setting. Although the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT disclose the use of both narrowband and wideband frequencies, the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT does not expressly disclose wherein the wideband channel

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radio frequency is used for communicating user data when a device involved in the communication is not located in a cell boundary region. FARBER discloses wherein the wideband channel radio frequency is used for communicating user data when a device involved in the communication is not located in a cell boundary region (paragraph 17 and 18; communication between two terminals can be actively switched between narrowband and wideband communication. As with all radio communication systems, this is achievable for all regions of a cell). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT to include the use of wideband channel radio frequencies when a mobile terminal is not located in a cell boundary region, as taught by FARBER, since FARBER states that the use of wideband frequencies is preferable to narrowband since wideband frequencies provide a greater data rate than narrowband frequencies.

Regarding claim 16, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the narrowband carriers are outside a full bandwidth channel (paragraph 13; wideband and narrowband channels are provided using the entire bandwidth available, with wideband and narrowband channels available together).

Regarding claim 17, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the narrowband carrier or narrowband carriers outside the full bandwidth channel implement spreading (paragraph 3, 13, 22, 23).

Regarding claim 18, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the narrowband carriers are inside a full bandwidth channel (paragraph 13, 22).

Regarding claim 20, MCGOVERN discloses a device (102-Figure 1) operable in a wireless communication environment and configured to utilize variable bandwidth, the device comprising: a radio interface configured to communicate with base stations (104, 106-Figure 1) in a wireless communication environment (paragraph 21-23); and a processor (108-Figure 1) coupled to the radio interface, the processor providing commands to modulate at least two transmission and receive bandwidths: wideband and narrowband (paragraph 22-23). However, MCGOVERN does not expressly disclose wherein the wireless communication environment implements narrowband bandwidth for communication when the device is in cell boundary regions. DENT discloses wherein the wireless communication environment implements narrowband bandwidth for communication when the device is in cell boundary regions (col. 8, line 7-28; col. 9, line 9-40). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify MCGOVERN to include the use of narrowband frequencies when a device communication is located in cell boundary regions, as taught by DENT, since DENT state col. 9, line 31-40 that such a modification would improve soft handover in a mobile communication setting. Although the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT disclose the use of both narrowband and wideband frequencies, the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT does not expressly disclose wherein the wideband channel radio frequency is used in communication when

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a device involved in the communication is not located in a cell boundary region FARBER discloses wherein the wideband channel radio frequency is used in communication when a device involved in the communication is not located in a cell boundary region (paragraph 17 and 18; communication between two terminals can be actively switched between narrowband and wideband communication. As with all radio communication systems, this is achievable for all regions of a cell). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT to include the use of wideband channel radio frequencies when a mobile terminal is not located in a cell boundary region, as taught by FARBER, since FARBER states that the use of wideband frequencies is preferable to narrowband since wideband frequencies provide a greater data rate than narrowband frequencies.

Regarding claim 21, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the narrowband carriers are inside a full bandwidth channel (paragraph 13; wideband and narrowband channels are provided using the entire bandwidth available, with wideband and narrowband channels available together).

Regarding claim 22, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the narrowband carriers are outside a full bandwidth channel (paragraph 13, 22).

Regarding claim 23, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein the

narrowband carrier or narrowband carriers outside the full bandwidth channel implement spreading (paragraph 3, 13, 22, 23).

4. Claims 2 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MCGOVERN et al (US 2002/0142777 A1) in view of DENT (US 5,668,637) and FARBER et al (US 2005/0232232 A1), and in further view of DONER (US 5,974,323).

Regarding claim 2, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses using a re-use factor that is applied to said narrowband channel radio frequencies (paragraph 23; minimum bandwidth of 12.5 or less is used when there are too many cell sites). However, the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER does not expressly disclose wherein a higher frequency re-use factor is applied to said narrowband channel radio frequencies. DONER discloses wherein a higher frequency re-use factor is applied to narrowband channel radio frequencies (abstract; col. 6, line 35-col. 7, line 4). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER to use a higher re-use factor for narrowband channel frequencies, as taught by DONER, overload conditions can be accommodated when traffic density approaches an overload condition.

Regarding claim 15, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. MCGOVERN further discloses wherein narrowband carriers are used in communication between the mobile station and base station (abstract; paragraph 22, 23). However, the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT,

and FARBER does not expressly disclose wherein narrowband carriers are used in communication between the mobile station and base station to enable higher re-use of frequency channels without multiplying operator spectrum requirements. DONER discloses wherein narrowband carriers are used in communication between the mobile station and base station to enable higher re-use of frequency channels without multiplying operator spectrum requirements (abstract; col. 6, line 35-col. 7, line 4).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER to use a higher re-use factor for narrowband channel frequencies, as taught by DONER, overload conditions can be accommodated when traffic density approaches an overload condition.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MCGOVERN et al (US 2002/0142777 A1) in view of DENT (US 5,668,637) and FARBER et al (US 2005/0232232 A1), and in further view of ROSENER et al (US 2002/0028655 A1).

Regarding claim 8, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. However, the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER does not expressly disclose wherein at least one of the communication cells includes a repeater configured to operate using both wideband channel radio frequencies and narrowband channel radio frequencies. ROSENER discloses wherein at least one of the communication cells includes a repeater configured to operate using both wideband channel radio frequencies and narrowband

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channel radio frequencies (paragraph 42, 95, 129). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER to include a repeater with wideband and narrowband capabilities, as taught by ROSENER, as this allows the system the ability to adapt to various electromagnetic environments (see ROSENER paragraph 42).

6. Claims 19 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MCGOVERN et al (US 2002/0142777 A1) in view of DENT (US 5,668,637) and FARBER et al (US 2005/0232232 A1), and in further view of (SCOTT 6, 049, 538).

Regarding claim 19, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. Although the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT teaches the use of a diversity transceiver and receiver (DENT - col. 6, line 40-67), the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER does not disclose wherein the mobile station utilizes multiple antennas. SCOTT discloses wherein the mobile station utilizes multiple antennas (col. 55, line 65-col. 56, line 17; diversity antenna). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER to include a diversity antenna, as taught by SCOTT, as the modification would provide diversity transmission/reception at a specified frequency using specific antennas.

Regarding claim 24, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. Although the combination of MCGOVERN and

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DENT teaches the use of a diversity transceiver and receiver (DENT - col. 6, line 40-67), the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER does not disclose wherein the device further comprises multiple antennas. SCOTT discloses wherein the mobile station utilizes multiple antennas (col. 55, line 65-col. 56, line 17; diversity antenna). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER to include a diversity antenna, as taught by SCOTT, as the modification would provide diversity transmission/reception at a specified frequency using specific antennas.

7. Claims 25, 27, and 28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MCGOVERN et al (US 2002/0142777 A1) in view of DENT (US 5,668,637) and FARBER et al (US 2005/0232232 A1) and further in view of HALL (US 5,299,228).

Regarding claim 25, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent. However, the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER does not expressly disclose wherein user data is communicated using a narrowband channel radio frequency when a device involved in the communication is in an idle mode. HALL discloses wherein user data is communicated using a narrowband channel radio frequency when a device involved in the communication is in an idle mode (abstract; col. 2, line 14-36). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER to use narrowband frequencies when a device is in

idle mode, as taught by HALL, as HALL states that such a modification would minimize the power consumption of the mobile device (col. 2, line 28-36).

Regarding claim 27, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent. However, the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER does not expressly disclose wherein the narrowband frequency carrier bandwidths are further used in communication between the mobile station and the base station when the mobile station is in idle mode. HALL discloses wherein the narrowband frequency carrier bandwidths are further used in communication between the mobile station and the base station when the mobile station is in idle mode (abstract; col. 2, line 14-36). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER to use narrowband frequencies when a device is in idle mode, as taught by HALL, as HALL states that such a modification would minimize the power consumption of the mobile device (col. 2, line 28-36).

Regarding claim 28, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent. However, the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER does not expressly disclose wherein the wireless communication environment also implements narrowband bandwidth for communication when the device is in an idle mode. HALL discloses wherein the wireless communication environment also implements narrowband bandwidth for communication when the device is in an idle mode (abstract; col. 2, line 14-36). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of

MCGOVERN, DENT, and FARBER to use narrowband frequencies when a device is in idle mode, as taught by HALL, as HALL states that such a modification would minimize the power consumption of the mobile device (col. 2, line 28-36).

8. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MCGOVERN et al (US 2002/0142777 A1) in view of DENT (US 5,668,637) and further in view of SMITH et al (US 6,389,059 B1).

Regarding claim 26, MCGOVERN discloses a method for decreasing required radio spectrum in a communication system using variable bandwidth, the method comprising: dividing radio frequencies of the communication system into a wideband channel radio frequency and narrowband channel radio frequencies (paragraph 11, 12, 21, 27, 28); and communicating user data using both the wideband channel radio frequency and the narrowband channel radio frequencies (paragraph 11, 12, 21, 27, 28). However, MCGOVERN does not expressly disclose wherein, when a device involved in the communication approaches a cell border, the device is handed to a narrowband channel radio frequency for communicating user data. DENT discloses wherein, when a device involved in the communication approaches a cell border, the device is handed to a narrowband channel radio frequency for communicating user data (col. 8, line 7-28; col. 9, line 9-40). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify MCGOVERN to include the use of narrowband frequencies when a device communication is located in cell boundary regions, as taught by DENT, since DENT state col. 9, line 31-40 that such a

modification would improve soft handover in a mobile communication setting. Although MCGOVERN and DENT disclose the use of wideband and narrowband frequencies, the combination of MCGOVERN and DENT does not expressly disclose wherein the device is handed to a narrowband channel radio frequency from the wideband channel frequency. SMITH disclose wherein the device is handed to a narrowband channel radio frequency from the wideband channel frequency (abstract; col. 3, line 1-44; col. 7, line 58-col. 8, line 5; col. 8, line 62-col. 9, line 17; col. 9, line 30-65; col. 11, line 61-30; a mode selector is used to switch to a narrowband to reduce interference of adjacent beams and systems). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN in view of DENT to include the teachings of SMITH, since SMITH states that such a modification would minimize interference and noise.

9. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MCGOVERN et al (US 2002/0142777 A1) in view of DENT (US 5,668,637) and SMITH et al (US 6,389,059 B1) and further in view of HALL (US 5,299,228).

Regarding claim 29, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent. However, the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT and SMITH does not expressly disclose wherein the device is further handed to a narrowband channel radio frequency for communicating user data when the device is in an idle mode. HALL discloses wherein the device is further handed to a narrowband channel radio frequency for communicating user data when the device is in an idle mode (abstract; col. 2, line 14-36). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of

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ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of MCGOVERN, DENT and SMITH to use narrowband frequencies when a device is in idle mode, as taught by HALL, as HALL states that such a modification would minimize the power consumption of the mobile device (col. 2, line 28-36).

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

CHEN et al (US 6,535,739 B1) – Handoff within a telecommunications system containing digital base stations with different spectral capabilities

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ariel Balaoing whose telephone number is (571) 272-7317. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571) 272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ariel Balaoing – Art Unit 2617

AB



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